

"Siam Observer"
Oldest Established
Daily Newspaper
in Siam
Has the Largest
Circulation.
Subscriptions
English Edition
1/6 per annum.
Siam Edition
1/6 per annum.

The Siam Observer.

"Siam Observer"
STATIONERY STORE
STOCK
ACCOUNT B. Ls.
Office Requisites
and
Stationery of
Every Description.

FIRST DAILY TO BE PUBLISHED IN SIAM.

VOL. 42. NO. 144

BANGKOK, THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1916.

PRICE 25 SATANGS

STEAMER SAILINGS.

K. P. M.
JAVA-SIAM LINE
OF THE
Royal Packet S. N. Co.
(KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPIJ.)
DIRECT SERVICE
between Bangkok and Java.

Through Bills of Lading are issued
for all Netherlands Indian and Aus-
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For rates of freight and passage
please apply to:

DIETHELM & Co., LTD.,
Agents

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SINGAPORE-JAVA-AUSTRALIA
(MONTHLY SERVICE)
CALLING AT
Batavia, Samarang, Sourabaya,
Port Darwin, Thursday Island,
Brisbane and Sydney via
Torres Straits.
Through booking to all Ports in
Australia and New Zealand.
For freight, passage, full particulars
and Guide Books, etc., apply to
THE ARACAN COMPANY, LTD.
AGENTS

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We beg to inform the Public that
we have just opened our shop in
Jawarat Road, Nos. 104-109. We
have received a large stock of Iron
and Brassware, Paint and Oils, &c., &c.
House and Boat Builders and Con-
tractors are invited to pay us a visit.
Our prices are very moderate and
we allow a discount of 5 per cent on
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KWONG ON CHEONG

HIGH CLASS TAILOR,
Opposite Oriental Avenue on the
NEW ROAD.
Executes all kinds of Tailoring in
the latest fashions.
Send Post Card, and he will wait on
you personally.

Notice.

I, the undersigned beg
to notify all customers
and clients that my
business is now located
at the new building at
the corner of Klong
Poh, Yome and Bang-
rak

Ah Seang, Tailor.

Notice.

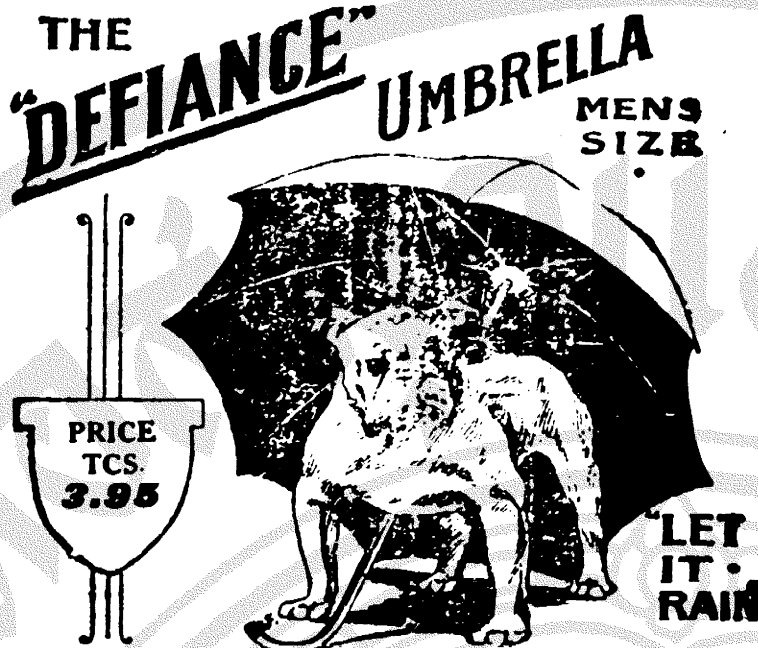
Advertisers are kindly requested
to send in changes of adver-
tisements before 11 a.m. of the
day they intend the advertise-
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advertisement arrive after that
hour the same will be held over
for the next day.

ONE OF OUR MANY SPECIALITIES !!

THE "DEFIANCE" UMBRELLA.

Only obtainable from Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., Ltd., 25 inch jujutsu lock rim
frames, fast black electro-steel covers, special antea-rot tip (patented) best natural
wood handles (Crook, crutch or knob shape) in cherry, bamboo, ebony, partridge, tur-
etc. etc.

PRICE TICALS 3.95 Each.



PRICE
TICALS
3.95

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IT
RAIN

ONLY OBTAINABLE FROM
WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & CO. LTD.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

N.B. All Sailings are subject to alteration if and as necessary.

HOMEWARD 1916

MAIL, LINE SAILINGS.

Leaves Singapore	Connecting at	Due London
a.m., Friday	Colombo with	
s.s. "Nankin" May 12	s.s. "Kashgar" June 12	26
" " " 26	" " " 26	10
" " " 5	" " " 24	21
" " " 23	" " " 7	21
" " " 1	" " " 21	4
" " " 15	" " " 21	21
" " " 29	" " " 21	21

Intermediate Direct Sailings.

s.s. "Nyanza" leaves Singapore about July 10 due London Aug 18	
" " " " do do Aug 21 do Sept 29	

OUTWARD—1916.

Due Singapore	Connection with	Leaving London
s.s. "Nankin" April 30	s.s. "Kashgar" April 1	15
" " " 14	" " " 15	15
" " " 28	" " " 29	29
" " " 11	" " " 13	13
" " " 25	" " " 27	27
" " " 30	" " " 27	27
" " " 9	" " " 10	10
" " " 23	" " " 24	24
" " " 6	" " " 8	8
" " " 20	" " " 22	22
" " " 3	" " " 5	5
" " " 17	" " " 19	19

Wireless Telegraphy Fitted on all Steamers.

All passengers holding through tickets will be met on arrival at Singapore by
the Company's launch which will take over heavy baggage for shipment to the
oncarrying vessel.

ROUND THE WORLD

Circular tickets are issued which allow of passengers proceeding to London
via Suez, returning via America, or vice versa.

Full particulars can be obtained on application.

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LTD.

Agents.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japanese Mail Steamship Company.

N.B.—All Sailings are approximate & are subject to alteration if and as necessary.

Steamers are due to leave SINGAPORE for EUROPE as follows:

June 1916	July 1916	Aug. 1916
s.s. Kanko Maru	s.s. Atsuta Maru	s.s. Atsuta Maru
s.s. Katori Maru	s.s. Hitachi Maru	s.s. Hitachi Maru
s.s. Kaishima Maru	s.s. Iyo Maru	s.s. Iyo Maru
s.s. Mishima Maru	s.s. Miyazaki Maru	s.s. Miyazaki Maru
s.s. Suwa Maru	s.s. Kikano Maru	s.s. Kikano Maru

FOR HONGKONG AND JAPAN.

June 1916	July 1916	Aug. 1916
s.s. Mishima Maru	s.s. Miyazaki Maru	s.s. Miyazaki Maru
s.s. Suwa Maru	s.s. Kikano Maru	s.s. Kikano Maru
s.s. Atsuta Maru	s.s. Hitachi Maru	s.s. Hitachi Maru
s.s. Hitachi Maru	s.s. Iyo Maru	s.s. Iyo Maru
s.s. Iyo Maru	s.s. Kaga Maru	s.s. Kaga Maru

JAPAN-AMERICA LINE.

Steamers will leave HONGKONG for SEATTLE as follows:

June 1916	July 1916	Aug. 1916
s.s. Sado Maru	s.s. Yokohama Maru	s.s. Yokohama Maru
s.s. Shidenaka Maru	s.s. Sado Maru	s.s. Sado Maru
s.s. Kamakura Maru	s.s. Shidenaka Maru	s.s. Shidenaka Maru

JAPAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

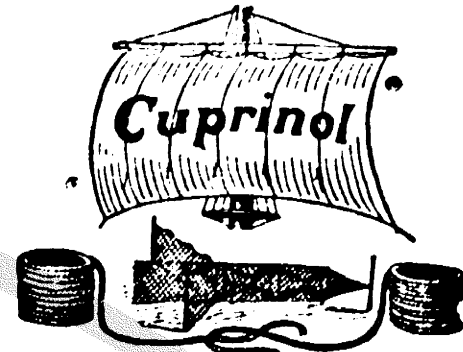
Steamers will leave HONGKONG for MELBOURNE as follows:

July 1916	Aug. 1916	Sept. 1916
s.s. Nikko Maru	s.s. Tongo Maru	s.s. Tongo Maru
s.s. Aki Maru	s.s. Nikko Maru	s.s. Nikko Maru

Round the World Tickets issued in either direction.
For Passage, Freight and all information apply to

THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

Agents.



The best medium for impreg-
nation of Canvas, Sunblinds,
Tents, Tarpaulins, Ropes
and Lines.

Nothing as good as "Cuprinol" for
impregnation of Wood, such as
Railway-Sleepers, Telegraph-
posts, etc.

The best medium against White
Ants and also against Decay,
Fungus and Dry Rot.

**Cuprinol awarded Gold Medal
at The Scandinavian Fishery
Exhibition at Copenhagen 1912.**

For further particulars apply

Oriental Store.

Sole Importers.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

Bangkok-Europe Line

m/s "Chumpon" ... Arr. about middle of July 1916

THE SIAM STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

West coast Mail Service.

For Koh Lak, Chumpon, Tako, Langsuen, Bandon, Koh Samui, Lacon,
Singora, Patani, Panarai, Telupin, Bangnara, Takhai, Kelantan, Becho,
Semerak, Bisut, Tringgan, Kretay and Singapore.

List of Departures from Bangkok.

s.s.	Departure	1st July 1916
"Prachattipok"	...	4th
"Mahidol"	...	8th
"Asiang"	...	11th
"Yugala"	...	15th
"Boribot"	...	22nd
"Prachattipok"	...	25th
"Mahidol"	...	29th
"Asiang"	...	29th

Not calling at Koh Lak, Tako, Koh Samui, Panarai, Kretay.

East Coast Mail Service

For Sriracha, Kohsichang, Koh Pai, Koh Pra, Rayong, Koh Samui,
Chantaboon, Bani Yao, Krat and Koh Kong.

s.s. "Chutabuteh" leaving every Wednesday at noon; not calling at Koh Pai
s.s. "Krat" ... Saturday ... Kohsichang and Koh Kong.

All the steamers are fitted throughout with Electric light and have ex-
cellent accommodation for First Class passengers.

For Freight, Passage and Particulars apply to

THE EAST ASIATIC Co., Ltd.

Managing Agents.

BANKING COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL ... \$15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.
STERLING £1,500,000 @ 2/- \$15,000,000
SILVER ... 18,000,000

33,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS \$15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HONGKONG.
CHIEF MANAGER.
N. J. STARR.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Anmy	Ipo	Peking
Bangkok	Jubore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Shanghai
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Calcutta	London	San Francisco
Canton	Lyon	Shanghai
Colon	Malacca	Singapore
Cebu	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hongkong	New York	Yokohama

BANKING AGENCY

INTEREST Allowed on current accounts at the rate of 1 per cent per annum on the daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received on terms which can be ascertained on application.

Letters of credit issued available in the Principal Cities of the world.

Orders granted. Bills negotiated or sent for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Office Hours ... 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays ... 9 a.m. to 12 noon.
E. W. TOWNEND,
Acting Agent.

Chartered Bank

OF

INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £1,800,000
FURTHER LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS ... £1,200,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Sir Montagu Corbish Turner, (Chairman)
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K. C. I. E.
Thomas Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
William Henry Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.B.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Current Accounts are opened and interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

Deposits are received for fixed periods at rates which can be ascertained on application.

G. E. ALLEN,
Agent.
Bangkok, July 1, 1909.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Societe Anonyme au Capital de 48,000,000 de Francs.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

M. Baron Hely d'Oisel, Chairman.
M. A. de Monpland, Deputy Chairman.

M. Bethenod
M. L. Meson
M. A. Rivaud
M. L. Dorisou
M. E. Roume

M. Stanislas Simon
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M. de Treguennin
M. E. Ullmann
M. Comte A. de Germany

Managing Director—M. Stanislas Simon
Government Supervisor—M. Demarail

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at the rate 1 p.c. per annum on the daily balances.

The rate of interest allowed on fixed Deposit Account can be ascertained on application to the Director.

Office Hours.....9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays 9 a.m. to 12 noon

Branches and Agencies.

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Batambong	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Noumea	Singapore
Djibouti	Pekin	Tahiti
Haiphong	Phnom-Penh	Tientsin
Hankow	Pondicherry	Tourane

OAMILLE HENRI,
Manager.

HARP YOUR LONG & CO.

Facing Sampeng Old Market, Jawara Road, No. 184 to 189.

We have just unpacked a large shipment of our well-known High Class Paints, Varnishes, Linseed Oils, Brasses, Iron-ware, and Carpenter's, Blacksmith's, Silver smith's Tools, and various kinds of best Chinese silks always in stock.

INSPECTION INVITED. PRICES MODERATE.
Tel. No. 535

BANKING COMPANIES

The Siam Commercial Bank Ltd.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID UP CAPITAL
TICALS 3,300,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

E. Florio, (Chairman), Phra Boribun
Phya Buihuan Raja Kosakorn
Sombat Luang Rit
Phya Jaiyos Sombati Narongron,
W. Brebner, Esq.
A. Willeke, Esq.

London Bankers—Direction der Deutsche Gesellschaft, Swiss Bankverein.

The Institution buys, sells, and collects Bills of Exchange on Europe, India, and China and transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business.

Current Account Deposits at 1% on daily balances.

Rate of Interest allowed on the fixed deposits may be ascertained on application.

Safe-Deposit Lockers let to the public at monthly rental.

Apply for particulars.

Office hours ... 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.
Saturdays ... 9 a.m. to 12 noon.

A. WILLEKE,
Actg. Manager,

Bangkok, March 27, 1909.

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Suriwongse Road

(Near the Lawn Tennis Club.)

Open daily, Sundays excepted.
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March 1st to Aug. 31st—1.30 to 7 p.m.

Annual Subscription Tcs. 20
Half yearly Subscription Tcs. 12.
Quarterly do " 8.

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Subscriptions, payable in advance, date from day of payment, and may be handed in at the Library any time in the year or sent to

MRS. GITTIN
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

THE Siam Observer.

THE OLDEST AND LEADING DAILY NEWSPAPER IN SIAM.

Eight-Page English Edition.

Subscriptions Ticals 50 per annum or Ticals 5 per mensem for

English Edition.

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"Weekly Mail"

(WEEKLY EDITION IN ENGLISH)

Ticals 20 per annum.

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One insertion	2.00
Two insertions	3.25
Three "	4.50
Four "	5.25
Five "	6.00
Six " (one week)	6.75
Two weeks	9.15
Three "	11.55
Four " (1st month)	13.00

Contract rates can be obtained on application to the manager.

Alterations and additions to advertisements on Pages 2, 3, 6 and 7, must be sent to the Office not later than 10 a.m. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS must be sent before noon.

TIDE TABLE.

DEPTH OF WATER ON THE BANGKOK BAR.

FOR JULY, 1916.

June	A.M.			
	H. W.	Ft. & in.	L. W.	(Approx.)
16	3 30	12 5	11-12	5.0
17	4 30	12 4	12	5.0
18	5 00	12 3	...	...
19	6 00	12 1	...	...
20	7 00	11 6	...	...
21	7 30	11 4	...	...
22	8 30	10 8	...	...
23	10 30	10 1	...	...
24	12 00	9 9	...	...
25	...	...	8-9	6.7
26	1 00	13 6	9	6.7
27	1 05	12 6	9-10	6.7
28	1 30	11 10	9-10	6.7
29	2 00	11 10	11-12	5.6
30	3 00	11 00	11-12	5.6

June	P.M.			
	H. W.	Ft. & in.	L. W.	(Approx.)
16	8 00	15 7	...	...
17	8 30	15 3	...	...
18	9 30	15 2	1.0	5.0
19	10 00	14 9	1.2	5.0
20	10 00	14 4	2.3	5.0
21	10 30	14 3	2.3	5.6
22	11 00	14 0	3.4	5.6
23	11 00	13 6	3.4	6.7
24	11 30	13 5	4.5	7.8
25	4 30	12 7	...	...
26	5 30	12 9	...	...
27	5 30	13 5	...	...
28	6 00	14 3	...	...
29	6 30	14 5	...	...
30	7 00	14 8	...	...

July	P.M.			
	H. W.	Ft. & in.	L. W.	(Approx.)
1	7 00	14 10	...	...
2	7 30	15 0	1.0	5.0
3	8 00	14 10	1.2	5.0
4	8 30	14 7	2.3	5.0
5	9 00	14 5	2.3	5.6
6	9 30	14 5	2.3	5.6
7	10 00	14 4	3.4	6.7
8	10 30	13 11	4.0	7.0
9	10 30	13 11	4.0	7.0
10	11 00	13 0	4.5	7.8
11	11 00	12 10	...	...
12	5 30	13 10	...	...
13	6 00	14 7	...	...
14	6 30	14 9	...	...
15	7 30	15 1	...	...

PHASES OF THE MOON.

June 30th New Moon 5.25 p.m.
July 8th First Quarter 6.37 p.m.
" 15th Full Moon 11.22 a.m.
" 22nd Last Quarter 6.15 a.m.
" 30th New Moon 8.57 a.m.

Just Imported.

Writing pads,
Envelopes, all sizes,
Typewriting paper,
Mourning paper & envelopes,
Correspondence cards,
Pears Soap,
Tumblers,

Brushes,—Nail, Tooth, Hair.

Shoe, Cloth, Shaving, etc.

Apply—

E. M. PEREIRA & Co.

AIDS TO TRADE.

The business problem of to-day is not the manufacturing, but the selling end of your business. Anything that increases sales is of importance to the business man—and advertising is the great sale increaser.

The "Observer" specialises in advertising that sells goods and develops trade.

For rates etc. inquire from the Manager or ring him up on the Phone.

Greece's Many Trials.

Athens, May 20.—In the Chamber today M. Roussieff having asked for an explanation regarding certain misunderstandings existing between the Government and the Entente, M. Rallis declared that a debate would take place if it was possible for the Government to furnish explanations on what had been called misunderstandings.

"Unfortunately," said the Minister, "friction occurs every day." For example, regarding the question of transporting the Serbians, it is incontestable that the Government could not have taken up any other attitude than the one it adopted, which was imposed by its dignity and other most important reasons. Is it possible to find in this assembly or outside if anyone who could blame the Government for having declared that it would not tolerate the passage by land of the Serbians, who arrived and camped in Corfu against the will of the Government and without its consent being asked? M. Roussieff's standings grow more frequent every day in the present circumstances, and the claims of foreigners which we mean to reject inevitably engender these misunderstandings. What we recommend to the Chamber and our fellow-citizens is to persevere in the policy the Government has outlined. There exists another policy which would gain for us the goodwill of the foreigners—namely, a departure from neutrality. But a departure from neutrality would bring on us poverty, privations, and calamities worse than those from which we already suffer. It would probably lead to complete disaster. (Cheers.)

The Government derives its existence from the Chamber. Unfortunately external circumstances make immediate relations with the Chamber impossible. The policy followed by the Allies must be taken into consideration. They proclaim through their official organs that they are occupying our country. Their policy from the beginning was thus conceived: "Whoever is not with us is against us." That is their demand. You may be convinced that the friction which has occurred in the past, that which occurred yesterday, and that which will occur tomorrow is due to this demand, that we should stake our all by following them. We cannot if we follow them have an independent policy or be masters of ourselves. We must either follow the Allies, or otherwise by maintaining our neutrality, most inevitably submit to all the trials and annoyances which we are undergoing.

M. Rallis then explained and justified the system of meeting the needs of the country by a methodical distribution of food, to which Greece had had to have recourse like other neutral countries.

In conclusion M. Rallis said: "You must take into consideration that you have to choose between the two policies which I have described. The Government has adhered to one policy from the beginning, and it will adhere to it until the hour when you judge that the moment has come to depart from neutrality. The aim of the Entente is to make Greece depart from neutrality. We have arrived at a point when protests are no longer heeded."

Danger of Greek Foreign Policy.

Salonika, May 21.—The opening of the new Liberal Club to-day was attended by several ex-Liberal Deputies, who had come from Athens expressly for the occasion.

M. N. Gropente said that the nation must realize the fact that its Constitutional rights had been disregarded and threatened with extinction; also that Greece was in imminent danger of losing part of her territories. He urged a reversal of the policy of the present Government and whole-hearted co-operation with the Entente.

The proceedings were marked by the greatest enthusiasm, and the speakers were frantically cheered.

Athens, May 21.—The Greek Ministry for Foreign Affairs publishes a denial of the rumour, to which M. Rallis's speech in the Chamber had given rise, that the Entente Powers are seeking to compel Greece to emerge from her neutrality. It is stated that since the written assurances given by the Allies last November, repudiating any such intention no further communication had been received by the Greek Government.

BOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

During the summer months mothers should watch for any unnatural looseness of the child's bowels. When given prompt attention at this time serious trouble may be avoided. Chamberlain's Cough, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy can always be depended upon. For sale by the British Dispensary.

Siam Observer

Special War Edition

Subscription Tcs. 4 per mensem.

In your Provision Orders please do not forget the

Bear Brand Milk.



This popular and reliable brand is sold by all the leading Stores and Dispensaries in 10 and 16 ounces tins and at old rates.

No Increased Prices.

JAWARAD DISPENSARY

New Arrivals of Chemicals

Acid Salicylace,
Acid Sulphuric,
Acid Nitric,
etc., etc., etc.

Prices on application.

Haj Pilgrimage.

Bombay, May 31.—At a meeting of the Bombay Haj Committee held in Bombay on May 23rd it was unanimously resolved that the following expression of opinion regarding this year's pilgrimage should be widely published for the benefit of the Moslem Community in India:—In view of the large number of the current year's pilgrimage to the Hedjaz, and in view of the unprecedented enquiries which are being received touching conditions which have arisen in that country owing to the war the Bombay Haj Committee feel that it is incumbent upon them to give wide publicity to the following facts for the earnest consideration of intending pilgrims. Last year only 2,400 pilgrims proceeded to the Hedjaz as against an average of 15,000 in a normal year. In spite of the small number of pilgrims, however, and although Government allowed many cargoes of foodstuffs to Jeddah specially for the use of pilgrims the Hajis suffered very severe privations. Furthermore owing to the irregularity of return sailings, which was unavoidable under the circumstances, pilgrims were obliged to remain a long time at Jeddah waiting for a ship to bring them to Bombay, this resulting in pilgrims being compelled to spend all their remaining resources in maintaining themselves, and in several cases Hajis even sold their return tickets in order to obtain money to keep themselves alive, and finally arrived back in Bombay as destitute pilgrims. As remittance of money to Jeddah is impossible no pilgrim who has once landed in the Hedjaz can expect to obtain any pecuniary assistance from India. This difficulty and the great scarcity of food has resulted in a large number of permanent residents of Mecca and Medina abandoning their homes and coming to India. As an example it may be stated that a bag of rice which here costs Rs. 10 or so is now sold at Rs. 35 in Jeddah. A tin of kerosene there costs Rs. 15. As there is no British Consul at Jeddah the greatest difficulty is experienced in obtaining information regarding the estates of those pilgrims who die or are reported to have died in the Hedjaz. Nothing has yet been settled regarding the sailing of ships for Jeddah, but if pilgrim ships go to Jeddah it will be an expensive journey as rates charged by shipping companies are certain to be still higher than last year. Moreover, the high freight market, coupled with the fact that it may not be possible to take cargo to Jeddah, make it likely that no ships will sail at all. In these circumstances, which are solely due to the war, the Bombay Haj Committee are of opinion that it would be advisable to inform intending pilgrims that in their own interest it would be better if they deferred going on pilgrimage for the present.

Palestine for the Jews.

Mr. Henry Morgenthau, the late American Ambassador at Constantinople, who is a Jew, in a speech at Cincinnati disclosed the fact that he had recently broached to the Turkish Ministry the advisability of their selling Palestine to the Zionists after the war.

He said the Turkish Ministers eagerly approved the project. They discussed figures and argued whether Palestine should be converted into a Republic. "I told them that if harbours were built at Jaffa half a million visitors would be attracted yearly to Jerusalem each one of whom would spend £20. 'Why wait until you can raise the money?' I asked. They responded: 'We will grant the concessions now. So built your harbours and hotels.'" Mr. Morgenthau added that the Turks were seriously considering sending the Grand Rabbi of Turkey, Haim Nahoum, as Ambassador to the United States.

Rainfall.

We have received the following telegraphic reports of rainfall from the Department of Agriculture, Ministry of Lands and Agriculture:

MONDOL KRUNG DEB.

At Phra Prachaeng June 24 46.3 mm.

Samudprakar " 26 11.3 "

Min. of L. & A. " 27 10.0 "

MONDOL KRUNG KAO.

At Krung Kao June 24 0.3 "

Krung Kao " 25 8.7 "

Angton " 25 47.2 "

Singburi " 25 5.4 "

Srabiuri " 25 23.4 "

Krung Kao " 26 10.3 "

Angton " 26 13.4 "

Singburi " 26 12.4 "

Srabiuri " 26 8.6 "

MONDOL NAGOR JAISRI.

At Nagor Pathom June 25 0.5 "

Subarnburi " 25 31.4 "

Nagor Pathom " 26 31.5 "

Subarnburi " 26 8.1 "

MONDOL RAJBURI.

At Bejraburi June 25 1.5 "

Krabindraburi " 25 51.5 "

Rajburi " 25 14.6 "

Samudsonggram " 26 10.3 "

Samudsonggram " 27 19.5 "

MONDOL PRACHIN.

At Khaxerngsao June 25 9.1 "

Nagor Nayok " 25 13.8 "

Krabindraburi " 25 14.6 "

Prachinburi " 26 12.2 "

Khaxerngsao " 26 13.0 "

MONDOL NAGOR SVARGA.

At Nagor Svarga June 25 4.6 "

Kasabangbejra " 25 21.7 "

Nagor Svarga " 26 14.2 "

Udaidhani " 26 16.0 "

Jainad " 28 32.0 "

**ONLY
the
PROVED
BEST MAKES
of
MOTOR CAR TYRES
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Terminus Dep.	10.50	3.50		Terminus Dep.	7.00	11.00	2.00 4.00
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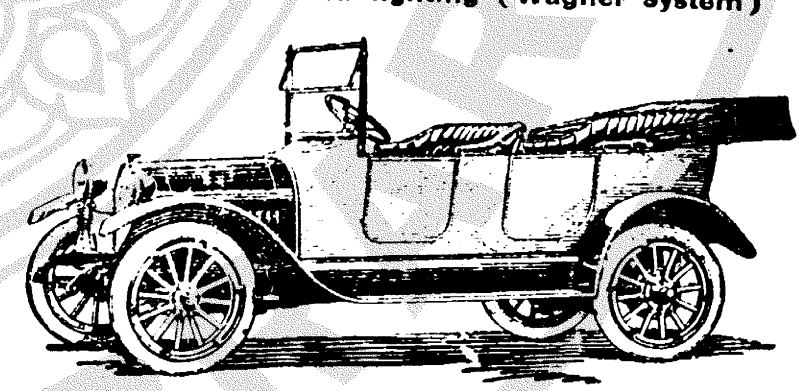
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Offers will be received up to 10th of July for right of Refreshment Sale and lease of a number of rooms of the new Bangkok terminals.
For inspection of rooms and further particulars apply to Station Master Bangkok.

Royal Railway Department.
Bangkok 29th June 1916.

29-1 Jy

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The Siam Forest Co., Ltd.

hereby give notice that from July 1st their Import Offices will be transferred from Hongkong Bank Lane to

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to the premises formerly occupied by the Deutsch-Siamische Handels Gesellschaft.

29-6 Jy

Notice.

The undersigned Exchange Banks will be closed to Public business on Saturday, 1st proximo, in order to facilitate the balancing of accounts for the half year ending 30th June 1916.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

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28-30

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THE Great War.

U. S. A. and Mexico.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

London, June 28

Washington.—The situation is most grave. President Wilson yesterday conferred with leaders of the Congress and subsequently with Mr. Stone, the Chairman of the Senate. The Foreign Relations Committee is of the opinion that war is virtually certain.

Carranza is said to be willing to accept the mediation of South American republics, but Lansing holds that there is nothing to mediate upon.

Russian Reports.

(REUTERS TELEGRAM.)

London, June 28.

Petrograd.—The communiqué reports, intense artillery fire on the Dvina front, the repulse of German offensives north of the Pripet Marshes, heavy bombardment in the Lutsk salient, with local offensives in masked formations everywhere repulsed.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, June 27.

Petrograd.—The Cossacks crossed the Dniester and occupied many villages west of Kimpolung. We repulsed an offensive in the Caucasus.

The French Front.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, June 27.

Yesterday we overthrew enemy organisations in Champagne and the Vosges. There was considerable artillery activity between Ypres and south of the Somme.

The British penetrated into enemy trenches at ten points, inflicting important losses and taking prisoners.

To-day we repulsed a strong attack on the left of the Meuse. We are extending our progress on the right of the Meuse at Thiamont Works.

Italian Report.

(Havas Telegram.)

Paris, June 27.

We are continuing to make progress and are breaking up the enemy lines.

Tin and Rubber.

(S. O. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, June 29.

Tin is quoted at \$82.75.
A further decline of price marked the rubber auction. The top price was for fine crepe which was sold for \$123 a pikul, equal to 25.4d. per lb. Out of 380 tons offered, 330 tons were sold.

Singapore Volunteers.

(S. O. SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Singapore, June 29.

Reserves are being attached to Volunteer units, with choice as far as possible.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. W. S. Smart and son and Mrs. E. Walker (A. P. M.) arrived by the Prachitipok to-day.

YUAN Koting, son of Yuan Shi Kai has refused a national burial for his deceased father, saying that, though he died in his presidential office, he shall be buried as a common citizen, at Chengtehfu.

A CORRESPONDENT in East Africa records that General Smuts and his staff were recently held up by lions near Kilimanjaro and had to sit in their motor-cars all night with loaded revolvers, keeping a belt of fire going.

Obituary.

We regret to record the death of Phya Ratana Sombatti (Peh) who died on the 12th instant at Krabinburi aged 71. He was the son of the late Phya Phet Phet. One of his younger brothers is Phya Sarabodinda, Lord Lieutenant of Blismok. The deceased was connected with the Ministry of Finance as a Director of one of the Departments.

The Saving's Bank.

The Ministry of Finance announces that Government Savings Banks for receiving deposits will be opened on July 1, at the following places:
At the General Post Office, Wat Lieb, at the Customs Office Bangkok, at Ta Phra Taron Na Pralan, at Tanon Yowaraj. Other offices have also been opened at the various offices for collection of revenue.

H.M.S. Maha Chakkri.

We understand that the Maha Chakkri which has been used as the Royal Yacht for so many years is to be dismantled, it having been found that the vessel is too out of date to cope with present requirements. This is easy to understand as the vessel was built at least as long ago as 1892.

It is said that the Maha Chakkri will be sent to Japan where she will either be renovated for the use in the Siam Navy or will be given over as part payment for a vessel which will be bought to replace her.

Notes From Roi-Ech.

(From a Correspondent.)

The journey from Korat to Mondhol Roi-Ech takes eleven days and the journey can only be accomplished by bullock carts.

It is rumoured that the journey is somewhat dangerous owing to the high-way robbers that infest the route. There is a police station on the Maha river now. This river is very shallow, but is about one mile in width. Bullock carts can cross the river without danger of the occupants getting wet, the water being now only one foot in depth. I met long lines of carts, from 11 to 90 at a time going towards Korat. They were laden with merchandise and were coming from Pratong Srisaket or Mondhol Ubol. It is necessary that these carts should go in procession in this manner owing to the activities of the high-way robbers.

At Ta Va I came across a pavilion which was erected during the reign of H. R. H. the Prince of Blismok during the Army maneuvers.

At Lam Sathet there is a river 3 sens wide and there is a notice put up on either bank to say that the water is 4 soks deep. This river has to be crossed by large ferry boats. Each boat can carry two bullock carts. The crossing takes 25 minutes and the fare for each cart is 20 satangs. After some days I arrived at Auphar Vapee which is a flourishing little village, containing a miniature market of about 25 stalls.

During my journey lasting eleven days, there was only one shower of rain and that occurred just before I arrived at my destination. It rained the whole night and the scanty covering of the bullock cart being inadequate for keeping the water away, sleep was impossible. I am none the worse for the drenching, though I am thankful that I am still living to pen these few lines to my paper.

In Caucasus.

Reuter has received details of the experiences of Mrs. Wynne, who has been doing ambulance work with the Grand Duke's army in the Caucasus and Persia. Mrs. Wynne drives her own car. She has had to sleep for two or three nights in her car on mountain passes 9,000 feet high.

She left Hamadan, Persia, just over a month ago, having followed the Grand Duke's army for three months. General Baranoff, she says, made no secret of the fact that he expected to be in Bagdad in a few weeks. The Turks always refrained from firing when they saw her approaching, and "always behaved as gentlemen."

Resources of Cyprus.

The British annexation of Cyprus has directed attention to the resources of that island, and the Imperial Institute has been investigating the commercial possibilities of Cyprus salt. Salt has for a long time been extracted for local use in Cyprus. It is obtained from two salt lakes, and is a Government monopoly. There is no regular market outside the island at present for the crude salt though a certain quantity was exported to Turkey and Bulgaria before the war. The result of the examination of Cyprus salt at the Imperial Institute was very satisfactory, and it is considered that when refined it should, at a suitable price, find a ready market in the salt-importing countries along the Mediterranean and possibly in India and East Africa.

England After the War.

Mr. Hughes, the Premier of Australia, and Sir Thomas Mackenzie, the New Zealand High Commissioner, were presented with the honorary freedom of Bristol in the presence of a large and enthusiastic civic gathering. Mr. Hughes said that a surge was sweeping through the mind of every Britisher that would make him and had made him a better man than he ever was before. And it would make them, when this blood-red cloud of war passed away, endeavour to lay the foundation stones of a new England infinitely better than ever before, in which every man should have a place and every man a chance, in which it should never be said there were millions of men on the verge of starvation in the richest country in the world. (Applause.)—Ex.



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Carries Like a Satchel

Personal.

H. R. H. the Prince of Bhisnulok and Madame na Bhisnulok, accompanied by H. S. H. Prince Thong Thi Kayu and family have been at Hua Hin since the middle of June with an interval of a few days last week when the Prince returned to Bangkok. His Royal Highness, who is well known as a hard worker, will, no doubt, derive much benefit by the change of air.

H. R. H. Prince Rajaburi who has been somewhat indisposed lately and has been out of Bangkok is now back again looking well and strong. The Prince is now staying in his floating-house on the west side of the river where it is quieter and cooler.

H. R. H. Prince Sanprasart, has been for the past month or two confined to his bed, the medical opinion being paralysis of the left side with inability to move the left arm or leg. We are glad to learn, however, that H. R. H. has taken a sudden turn for the better. A few nights ago H. R. H. was able to move his left leg and the following day the left arm movements also became normal. The Prince is now able to sit up and it will be the wish of everybody to see him quite recovered again.

H. R. H. Prince Svasti has been staying at Hua Hin since the 23rd instant. It is understood that H. R. H. will make a long sojourn, as he will be busy with the work of revision and translation of the Civil Code.

His friends will learn with regret that Luang Patibati Rajaprasong (Mr. H. V. Bailey) has been under medical treatment for the effects caused by high blood pressure. The doctors have had recourse to the former popular treatment of blood-letting. He is much improved now and hopes to leave for Europe shortly.

Mr. Wolcott H. Pitkin, Jr., who has been at Hua Hin for sometime returned to Bangkok last week.

Among others who have been at Hua Hin during the course of this month and who returned last week are, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert, Mr. and Mrs. Warner Shand and children, Mrs. Mair, Mrs. Brehmer and Mrs. Heckler.

Among those who left Bangkok Noi station on the southward bound train on Saturday morning was H. E. Phya Indra Montri (Mr. F. H. Giles). He was evidently going on business of his Department, for he will be leaving for Japan early next week.

[Note.—We hope to give this personal column as often as we can and would be glad if readers who wish the public to know of changes of residence &c. will inform us by p.c. or otherwise for insertion in this column.—Ed. S.O.]

Perching on a Periscope

Since M. Painleve was appointed French Minister of Inventions, inventors have swarmed the Ministry with all sorts of weird and wonderful ideas, many of them of the most astonishing kind.

One discoverer seriously suggests, says the "Express" Paris correspondent, that dogs and cormorants, acting together, can overcome submarines. First of all a dog is to be trained to bark whenever he hears the noise made by a submarine propeller when the vessel is about to dive. Then the cormorant's attention is to be directed to a piece of meat fixed to a periscope, and as the cormorant tries to snatch the food the vessel dives.

This manoeuvre is repeated several times until the bird associates the idea of a periscope with meat, and then the bird and the dog work together. Every time the dog barks the cormorant looks for a periscope.

The inventor of this scheme adds:—"It goes without saying that, as soon as the cormorant perches on the periscope, the guns fire on the submarine."

Miracles of Surgery.

Astonishing claims are made by three German professors, who have been carrying on experiments at Singen, just over the German frontier.

Dr. Sauerbruch, head of the surgical department of the Zurich University, and Drs. Ruge and Felix, both professors of anatomy, assert that by connecting the muscles in the stump of an amputated arm by means of catgut with corresponding "muscles" in an artificial arm and hand they have made it possible for a trained patient, by exercising no greater effort of will than under normal circumstances, to open and shut the hand, lift a glass to his lips, and, in fact, to perform a variety of acts of personal service which appear to be little short of miraculous.

The operation of transplanting muscles, which is not new, has naturally played an important part in their experiments. The artificial hand they have been utilizing is one recently invented by Professor la Strodel, a Hungarian Professor at the Zurich Polytechnic, which is declared to be almost perfect. Professor Sauerbruch announces that the muscle-training experiment has succeeded perfectly, and only awaits the invention of a somewhat better artificial hand to enable it to be put into regular practice.

New President's Mandate.

I, Li Yuan-hung, upon taking up my post of President on the 7th instant, do feel that my virtue is not worthy enough and I am afraid that I cannot successfully administer such a responsible office. But I will sincerely respect the constitution and law and seek to strengthen the foundations of the Republic as well as to place the country under good laws. This is my true and simple idea of which I desire to inform my fellow-countrymen. I also wish my fellow citizens to suggest and to advise me as to anything that I may not do well or understand.

At present the situation of the country is one of danger: I am suddenly ordered to take up this important responsibility. All the national affairs have to be transacted by all of us who are called upon. Therefore all of the civil and military officials in and out of Peking are hereby ordered to remain at their original posts, and they are not allowed to resign but are ordered to work together to save the difficult situation.

The Republic of China was founded in the year 1911. The late President advocated the Republic and strengthened its foundation and also acted diligently for the prosperity of the Republic. But Heaven has not granted him longer life and his death is lamented by all the people. I, the President, having shared with him the national difficulties, feel very sad. The funeral service in honour of the late President is hereby ordered to be adequately prepared by the Cabinet by studying the rites in China and foreign countries appropriate in similar cases.

The "China's" Passengers Released.

Washington, May 13.—The State Department today received a cable from Ambassador Page, transmitting a memorandum from the British Foreign Office, which announces formally that the Austrian, German and Turkish passengers removed from the American steamer China in the Pacific by a British cruiser will be released.

The note expresses regret at the action of the British commander in removing "enemy subjects" from the American vessel.

Thirty-eight persons were forcibly removed from China, despite the protest of the commanding officer. Of the number, twenty-eight were Germans, eight Austrians and two Turks.

The British naval commander justified his action on the ground that the persons seized were parties to a plot to start a revolution in India and to equip a steamer to raid the commerce of the allies in the Orient.

Second Note Effective.

The British Foreign Office at first refused to release the men, who are now detained at Hongkong. A second note was despatched to London by Secretary Lansing, demanding their release. The memorandum received today is in reply to the latest representations of the State Department.

The British agrees to release the men unconditionally, but Ambassador Page's cable states that the memorandum contains a reservation that the action of Great Britain in the case "shall not become a precedent for other cases in which the facts are not the same," which is regarded as entirely within her rights.

Case of the Sussex.

State Department officials said they had no information regarding the press reports from The Hague that severe punishment had been meted out to the commander of the submarine that attacked the Channel steamer Sussex, and that a movement is under way in Berlin to suppress pro-German plotters in the United States and anti-American plotters in Germany.

It was recalled that on a former occasion, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg declared officially that the German Government was not responsible for the bomb plots and similar outrages in the United States, and did not approve them.

Officials expressed the hope that the press report will be corroborated by official despatches. The suppression of all questionable propaganda activities in this country, it was pointed out, would go far toward restoring confidence in Germany among the American people and in neutral countries.

State Department officials have not yet prepared the proposed note to Great Britain, protesting against the refusal of the British Government to permit American Red Cross supplies to pass to Germany and Austria.

Some time ago the question was taken up informally with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, but without result. Some officials take the ground that there is doubt whether the United States can go the extent of entering a formal protest against the British practice.

At the German Embassy it was stated that nothing is known there as to the need for hospital supplies in Germany and Austria. Officials said they had received no advices from Berlin regarding the matter. The German viewpoint is that the central powers should receive American Red Cross supplies as freely as their enemies under the provisions of The Hague Convention.

Germans Held on Dvina.

Some figures are now available showing how heavy have been the German losses in their recent attempts to attack the Russian positions on the Dvina front. In the fighting mentioned last month as having cost the enemy very dear some companies, it appears, were completely wiped out.

The enemy was making repeated rushes with the object of capturing a village from which he would have had a better chance of damaging the railway line running along the east side of the Dvina. Against this efforts had been directed for some little time. The Germans had been shelling, trying to drop bombs from aeroplanes, and attempting to approach by sudden assaults. It was these assaults that suffered appalling losses for next to no gain. At the village in question they were repulsed time after time by a hail of bullets from Russian machine guns and storms of shells from batteries placed at commanding positions along the Dvina bank, which is fortunately higher on the east side than on the west.

The regiment which made the first assault is stated by the authorities here to have lost in killed and wounded 80 per cent. of its strength. It was, at all events, utterly broken, and entirely fresh troops had to be sent forward for the next attempt.

The whole operation failed disastrously and the Russian railway remained uninjured.

Swedish Neutrality.

Emphatic Statement by Foreign Minister.

Stockholm, May 17.—The Foreign Minister's reply to the interpellation by Professor Stenroos in the First Chamber on the question of the Russian fortification of the Åland Islands has been adjourned, pending certain negotiations, which will take place in the course of a few days. In the meantime an important debate on the subject took place in the Second Chamber today in connection with the vote on the Foreign Office Estimates.

The Vice-President of the Chamber opened the debate, stating that while the Government steadfastly maintained the strict neutrality of Sweden proclaimed at the outbreak of the war, certain events had occurred since in the pursuit of the war of a nature to inspire great anxiety in the country. The fortifications raised and other military measures taken at the Åland Islands created great apprehensions in view of the vital importance to Sweden that this island group should remain in the same condition, from a military point of view as before the war. In defending this standpoint it had been urged that Sweden was led by ulterior motives, tending towards a departure from the policy of strict neutrality repeatedly asserted by her Government.

For my part, concluded the speaker, I am fully convinced that the Government continues steadfast in its policy of neutrality and is firmly upholding Swedish interests and rights in the Åland question, but some statement by the Foreign Minister on the subject would tend to calm public anxieties.

In reply the Foreign Minister reminded the Chamber that it had repeatedly been asserted in the most authoritative quarter and the most unqualified terms that Sweden meant to observe the strictest neutrality in the present war and was firmly determined not to allow herself to be drawn into the conflict. This policy the Government had been loyally following.

The endeavours of the Government at the same time to defend Sweden's interests and rights in the vital question of Åland must not be misinterpreted or exaggerated.

In consideration of the unequivocal manner in which, under very difficult circumstances, she has loyally fulfilled all the exigencies of neutrality I have [added the Minister] throughout the crisis avoided every discussion of foreign politics which might in one direction or other be looked upon as a departure from the absolute neutrality proclaimed, and I must sincerely deprecate any manifestation which might tend to disturb general confidence in Sweden's neutrality and independence.

Vital Importance of the Åland Question.
In regard to the matter specially referred to, anyone at all acquainted with the historical developments of the Åland question must see of what vital importance it is to Sweden. Such was the conviction unanimously entertained and expressed in the Riksdag in 1908, such is the conviction entertained by the Government in 1916, which I feel sure is equally shared by the Riksdag at the present moment.

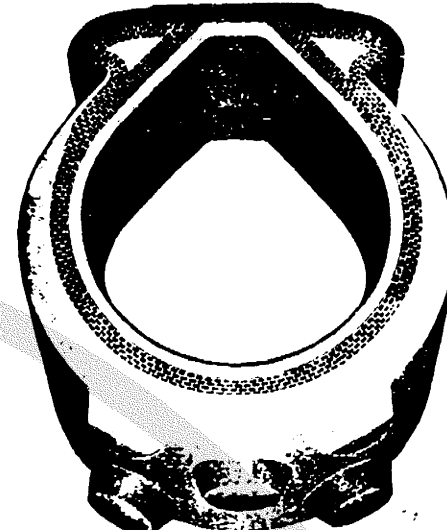
On this ground I can therefore assure the Chamber that the Government will allow this question with ceaseless attention; that nothing shall be left undone to defend the rights and interests of Sweden. For reasons which will be easily understood I cannot at present enter into greater detail.

The leaders of the three parties in the Second Chamber—M. Branting for the Social Democrats, Admiral Lindman for the Conservatives, and M. Eden for the Liberal—spoke in turn, expressing their great satisfaction at the assurance given, promising the support of their followers to the Government policy.

In the First Chamber M. Trygger, leader of the Conservatives, returning

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to the Ministerial declarations in the Lower House, stated in full agreement with other leaders that the Upper House, noted with satisfaction the Ministerial assurances as to the maintenance of neutrality and the defence of national interests in the Åland question. He hoped that the Government of the standpoint would be realized.

The Government thus obtained unanimous support for its policy in both Chambers.

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German Tax on Capital.

One-Tenth of Wealth as War Profit.

According to the "Kölnische Volkszeitung," the Federal Council, after three days' discussion, has agreed to the main points of the demands of the Reichstag, so that a compromise on the taxation question appears to have been reached.

The Federal Council adopts as indirect taxes, an increase in postal rates, a tax on bills of lading, and a tax on business transactions, and expects the Reichstag to adopt duties on tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.

Regarding the taxation of war profits, the Council declines to impose any new armaments levy, but agrees to a single levy on wealth in a somewhat altered form—namely, 1 per cent on one-tenth of a man's wealth.

The Council takes the view that one-tenth of wealth must be regarded in war time as profit, and from this profit one per cent must be given to the State. All fortunes up to 20,000 marks are exempt from the levy.

Some clauses of the war Profits Bill have been annulled, but the percentage of taxes on increased fortunes has been augmented.

The War Situation.

Col. Repington's Review.

Allahabad, June 10.—The Times Military Correspondent in the course of a review of the various fronts states: "Britain and Russia could well afford, and might have preferred, to wait many months longer while millions of rifles and thousands of guns under construction were being delivered, and armies growing greater, but they could not remain insensitive to the fact that the French and Italians are bearing the main burden of the war on land. As we have had our lessons, we shall not repeat old mistakes and shall not give our infantry various distant objectives tempting them, if successful at first, beyond the support of their guns. We shall have plenty of reserves within easy reach and be prepared for a methodical and continuous offensive. We shall not expect to reach the Rhine and the Vistula at a bound and shall not mass cavalry to ride through gaps, but shall use our new material in a scientific manner. We are out to kill the enemy without undertaking quixotic adventures. The German attacks on the British front resemble their attempts in April, 1915, to disturb our plans which developed in the following month. It is unlikely that the present attempts will be more successful."

Kitchener in Calcutta.

Kitchener's social career in India completely belied the forebodings of those who expected to find him a merely surly misogynist. At his snug quarters in Fort William he entertained with a lavish hand, and was never better pleased than when entertaining the fairest members of Calcutta society. It was in India too that he developed the taste for *bric-a-brac* which became one of the passions of his life. It is suggested that his knowledge was not always equal to his enthusiasm, and that he was more than once deceived by wily dealers. One of the numerous stories in this connection is that, when the Chinese Minister charged with negotiating a settlement with India over Tibet, came to Calcutta, Lord Kitchener shewed him his collection and asked him for his candid opinion upon it.

"Do you wish me to say what I really think," was the reply, "or must I simply say something complimentary?"

The story asserts that the War Lord became nervous for the first time in his life.

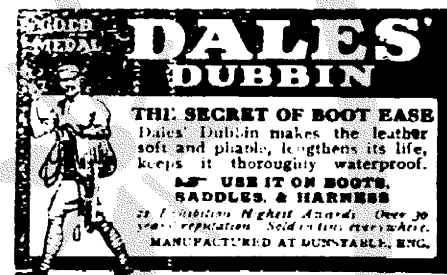
"Tell me your candid opinion, by all means," he faltered.

"Well, then," said the Chinaman with the celestial instinct for colloquialism, "I should say that you have nothing that is not worth a damn!"

The story may or may not be true; but what is true is that the Chinese Plenipotentiary himself made some notable contributions to the War Lord's collection before he took his departure.

Lord Kitchener seemed completely to throw off in private life the hardness which was always associated with his official activities. To his personal friends he sometimes appeared very much like an overgrown schoolboy. One who had been out shooting with him described him as "the personification of eagerness—eager to get to the shoot in the morning; eager to get back to dinner at night; eager to go to bed, and eager to get up!"

Who that ever saw him will forget his tall, elegant figure, his broad, florid face, and the intensely blue eyes which redeemed it from heaviness? Such was Kitchener in India.—Statesman.



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Unwritten History of the War.

Lord Hardinge, in the course of a conversation with the London correspondent of the New York Times, has given the following account of Indian affairs since the outbreak of the war:—

For months during the early period of the war India was practically denuded of British troops. The Indian Empire gave to the British Empire, in the critical early stages of the war, when England's resources in artillery were, as is well-known, entirely inadequate to the needs of the situation, the whole of its artillery of the most modern and up-to-date pattern, with the exception of a few batteries which were kept on the North West Frontier for protection against attack from without. And even these batteries were reduced from six to four guns.

From these facts it is apparent that the Indian Government has full confidence in the loyalty of the Indian Princes, Chiefs, and peoples.

There is ample evidence that German assistance, financial and other, has been given to agitators. One plot was directly instigated by Germany through various agents, who were supplied with considerable funds. This was an ambitious scheme—nothing less than to create a general revolt, which was timed to break out on Christmas Day, 1915. However, the Government was furnished with full information of the projected rising, and was able to forestall it and render all preparations abortive. The centre of this plot was in Bengal, where there has always been a certain amount of anarchist activity.

Another specific instance of the loyalty of the people in presence of a conspiracy of this kind occurred in Balasore. Here the presence of a number of revolutionaries was indicated to the police by villagers whom the agitators had approached. The peasants themselves assisted the police in tracking down and arresting the revolutionaries, some of them actually giving their lives in their loyalty to the Government in a mêlée that occurred when their arrest was effected.

Yet again, in every case where attempts were made to suborn sepoys of Indian regiments from their allegiance information was given to the Government by the soldiers themselves.

Of course, there is a certain amount, though small comparatively, of dissatisfaction and disloyalty in India. Among a population of over 300,000,000, comprising many varieties of race and sect, and representing all degrees of political and educational development, how could it be otherwise? But even so, this discontent is anarchistic rather than revolutionary. It has no constructive programme. It represents a desire to tear down authority, not a plan to set up a new authority.

I wish to state most emphatically—and American readers can take my word for this—that the persons at the back of this movement, such as it is, are not the intellectuals of India; they

are to be found among the half educated. The Ghadr party, so called because of the paper of that name which is printed abroad and introduced secretly, is frankly anarchistic. It is encouraged by a few crazy people in the United States and Western Canada, and probably subsidised by Germany. The head of the Ghadr party is Hardyal, who was at the time employed at the German War Ministry and who was last heard of, I believe, in Japan. This anarchistic party is small in numbers and influence, but it is desperate and dangerous. Its greatest strength lies in Bengal. Its predominant plan is to reduce the Province to chaos by the murder of police and officials.

As you may remember, the last Viceroy was, like other individuals before him, the victim of these methods. I am happy to say I am quite recovered from the wounds I received on that occasion, and that my Indian servant, who was on the elephant with my wife and myself, has also quite recovered. It may interest people to know that it has been proved that the bomb was thrown by one of a gang of three, of whom two have already suffered capital punishment for other crimes of a similar nature.

Lord Hardinge's reference was, of course, to the attempt against his life on December 23, 1912, when a bomb was thrown at him as he was riding through the streets of Delhi. He was injured all over the back and legs and head with fragments of the bomb, the flesh on his shoulders being torn in strips.

There are certain Germans in Persia and in Afghanistan (in the latter country they are now interned) who had wireless stations at Ispahan—now in the hands of the Russians—and at Shiraz, and transmitted all sorts of information, true and false. This doubtless accounts for some of the reports which have been current in America, particularly with regard to conditions on the North-West Frontier.

It is true that during the past year we had no fewer than seven very serious attacks from tribesmen just outside our frontier. They were, however, all repulsed and the tribesmen severely punished. Frontier disturbances now present a very much more serious problem for tribesmen, in view of the introduction of aeroplanes, armoured cars, and high explosives. No serious trouble need be apprehended.

At the outbreak of the war the Amir gave the Viceroy the most solemn assurances, which have since been renewed, of his intention to preserve the neutrality of his country; and I, as the ex-Viceroy, have the firmest confidence in spite of the very great pressure put upon him by certain members of his family and some prominent officials, encouraged by Germans and Turks who are in Kabul at the present time and who went there with letters from the Kaiser in the hope of inducing the Amir to proclaim a Jihad on the North-West Frontier, that his Majesty's promises will be loyally performed.—Ex.

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The Post and Telegraph Department reports that Malay Peninsula main line is still in order as far as Prachuab-irikkhan. Tavoy line is still imperfectly working beyond Siam. Other lines are in order.

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NEW YORK—
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Truth About Loos.

The following extracts from a first instalment of an account of the fighting round Loos on September 25, 1915, which has been prepared by the historical section of the Committee of Imperial Defence, describe the feats of the English troops:—

As in the early stages of the war the Russians had advanced into East Prussia with the object of relieving the tension in the west, so now it was the turn of the French and British Armies to draw off the German pressure from the east. The Allies, pushing past Lens on either flank, hoped to form a junction well to the east and to cut off its garrison from reinforcements or retreat.

The British attack was no isolated effort, nor is it only by their direct results, important as they were, that the operations of our troops are to be measured. In a sense they were subsidiary to the attacks of the French.

It had been decided to employ smoke and gas, and it was therefore necessary to fix the hour for the attack at a time when meteorological conditions would be favourable. The French were not using gas and, wishing to carry out the final stages of their bombardment at a time when the light would be favourable to observation, settled on 12.25 p.m. as the hour for their attack.

At the appointed hour, 5.50, the discharge of gas and smoke began and continued during the last forty minutes of the bombardment. Unfortunately, in the section attacked by the Second Division the angle of the line proved for the success of the gas, which retarded the advance and tended to drift northward along our lines. A good many men were thus put out of action and the attack started at a disadvantage.

Moreover, though the wire had for the most part been cut, the German trenches in this quarter proved to have been but little damaged by the bombardment and were strongly manned, so that directly the assault started a tremendous fire was poured into the advancing lines.

By mid-day the First Corps, though checked on the left, had secured the whole of the German front from the Hohenzollern Redoubt south, had captured nine fieldguns (eight in Gun Trench and one taken by the Ninth Division at Poesse VIII.) and many prisoners, and had rushed forward to the second line at three points. But it had used up all its reserves.

While the First Corps had been hotly engaged on the left of the main attack, the Fourth on its right had attacked with no less dash and had gained equally striking successes. Of its three divisions one was from the old original

Expeditionary Force of 1914, one consisted of Territorials, one of the "New Army." On the right, south-west of Loos, the Forty-Seventh (London) Division connected with the French.

The Forty-Seventh Division's instructions were, after carrying the German positions in front of them, to wheel to the right and form a defensive flank, facing south.

Punctually at 6.30 the leading lines of our infantry went over our parapet and dashed forward against the German lines. A storm of shrapnel met them and from rifles and machine guns a tremendous fire was poured into them: many officers and men went down, but the advance was never checked; line after line of supports followed and in a very few minutes the Scots and Londoners of the Fifteenth and Forty-Seventh Divisions were in and over the German front line.

The 7th City of London had before it a long double slag-heap lying south-west of Loos. This the 7th carried after stubborn fighting and then proceeded to consolidate the position. On their left the 6th London pushed forward in face of a heavy machine-gun fire, carried the front trenches, taking over 200 unwounded prisoners, and then swept on to the second line, which was in turn carried and made good.

Less than an hour and a half from the moment of advance these two battalions were in the positions they had been detailed to seize, and here, with some aid from the 8th London (Post Office Rifles), they maintained themselves successfully. North of the 6th and 7th the London Irish (18th London) had been equally successful.

On the right the 20th (Blackheath and Woolwich), pushing through the the 19th, secured in succession an enclosure south of Loos, known as the Garden City, and then a chalk-pit near the southern end of the Loos slag-heap, in which they captured a couple of fieldguns.

On the left the 19th Battalion (St. Pancras) made their way through the the southern outskirts of Loos, capturing another fieldgun, and established themselves on the south-eastern edge of the town.

Later in the day the 17th Battalion (Poplar and Stepney) were brought up to assist in holding the position. Through all the fluctuations of the subsequent fighting the Forty-Seventh Division maintained their ground unflinchingly.

The 23rd London aided by bombers from the 17th, 19th, and 20th, made a dashing attack and cleared the Germans out of a cove from which their snipers had been giving trouble.

Of the four battalions in the First Division's front line, the 8th Royal Berkshire on the left had been the most successful, though they had lost

heavily in forcing their way through the German wire and storming the first line trenches. From there they pushed on, carried two more lines of trenches, captured a field gun, and penetrated to within a short distance of Ha'loch. On their right, the 10th Gloucesters had found the German wire a considerable obstacle and it was at a heavy price that they had won their way through and overcome the stubborn resistance which they met.

An unlucky shift of the wind brought the gas back into our own lines, and both the 6th Rifles and the 1st Loyal North Lancashires had many men disabled before they started to attack. When, moreover, they did deliver their assault it was only to find the wire practically uncut. At this point the wire was hard to see, being low and broad, and the ground just short of the entanglement seemed to have received the bulk of the shells. The two battalions fell back, rallied, and advanced again in face of heavy rifle and machine-gun fire.

The 2nd Royal Sussex, coming up promptly in support, could achieve no more. Many of them reached the wire only to be shot down, and equal ill-success attended the 1st Northampton when they in turn attempted the impossible. Thus the whole 2nd Brigade was checked and remained held up for several hours before some 1,200 yards of untaken trenches.

The capture of the Lone Tree trenches absorbed the reserves so urgently needed to improve the success so brilliantly won farther south. But for the 2nd Brigade's misfortune in finding the wire uncut, the whole division might well have been across the Lens-La Bassée road.

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TIME TABLE

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	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Bangkok Dep.	7.—	9.48	1.25	3.33	Ban Meh Chang Dep.	...	9.7	...	...
Ayuthia Arr.	9.3	11.41	3.33	5.45	Den Chai " "	...	12.38	...	...
Ban Phaji Arr.	9.47	12.20	4.24	6.30	Tha Sao " "	...	2.21	...	...
					Utaradin " "	...	2.40	...	...
					Ban Dara Arr.	8.16	3.26	...	...
Ban Phaji Dep.	9.57	12.37	4.30	...	Sawa'loke Dep.	...	2.10	...	...
Lopburi Arr.	11.5	1.55	5.48	...	Ban Dara Arr.	8.1	3.11	...	...
Chengket Dep.	12.33	3.38	...	7.2					
Pak'pho Arr.	2.17	5.40	...	9.5	Ban Dara Dep.	8.24	3.32	...	...
Pak'pho Dep.	2.26	6.30	...	...	Pitsa'loke Arr.	10.43	5.30	...	...
Pitsa'loke Arr.	6.	11.5	...	...					
					Pitsa'loke Dep.	1.45	...	a.m.	...
Pitsa'loke Dep.	...	7.4	2.2	...	Pak'pho Arr.	6.20	...	...	10.34
Ban Dara Arr.	...	9.5	4.18	...					
					Pak'pho Dep.	6.52	...	a.m.	...
Ban Dara Dep.	...	9.20	4.40	...	Chengket Arr.	6.21	...	9.22	10.43
S'kaloke Arr.	...	10.21	5.41	...	Lopburi Dep.	...	7.10	11.6	1.56
Ban Dara Dep.	...	9.10	4.26	...	Ban Phaji Arr.	...	8.30	12.21	3.4
Utaradin " "	...	10.6	5.29	...					
Tha Sao Arr.	...	10.15	5.38	...	Korat Dep.	...	7.—	...	...
Den Chai " "	...	11.37	...	...	Gongkoi " "	...	7.12	11.32	1.52
Ban Meh " "	...	...	...	...					
Chang " "	...	...	...	...	Ban Phaji Arr.	...	8.22	12.29	2.59
Ban Phaji Dep.	10.—	12.30	4.41	...	Ban Phaji Dep.	6.27	8.37	12.44	3.14
Korat Arr.	11.7	1.26	5.51	...	Ayuthia " "	7.13	9.25	11.23	3.58
					Bangkok Arr.	9.28	11.35	3.16	6.—
Bangkok Dep.	7.15	3.50	...	...	Petrieu Dep.	...	7.30	3.55	...
Petrieu Arr.	9.33	5.38	...	...	Bangkok Arr.	9.38	5.43	...	...

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